Nippon Times

No. 16,710 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1945 [illegible] Price [illegible]

BILLS TO UP TAX REVENUE EXPECTED AT COMING DIET

Large Postwar Expenditures, Dwindling Income Force Revision of Excise System

Bills for increasing [illegible], particularly indirect taxes, are expected to be submitted by the Government to the coming Diet session, according to Domei. At the same time, in view of the present financial situation of the Empire in connection with the adjustment of State finance and reparation problems, the present taxation system will be fundamentally revised.

Upon his appointment, Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima announced a retrenchment policy as regards Government expenditures, and also the reduction of Government subsidies and administrative outlays in formulating the budget for the coming fiscal year. Yet, it is unavoidable that in the process of entering upon postwar construction, quite large expenditures will be required. Though military expenditures will be no longer required, quite a large amount will be paid out by the Government for demobilizing the Army and Navy, purchasing war goods, and settling unpaid accounts.

As against such large outlays, the tax revenue is expected to decline. The tax revenue in the budget for the [illegible] fiscal year is estimated at ¥14,[illegible], but it is believed that the amount will be reduced by ¥4,100,000,000 or 30 per cent. The profit of the Monopoly Bureau in the present fiscal year is budgeted at ¥2,100,[illegible], but it will be reduced by ¥1,[illegible],000 or 70 per cent. Such reductions in tax revenue are mainly due to the effect of air raids, and are believed to continue for some time. The production suspension by war and other industries because of the ending of hostilities will result in reducing the national income. Thus, until peace industries are revived the tax revenue is expected to be reduced. Of course, there is the coming reparations question but that depends on the attitude of the Allied Nations.

Under such necessities, the Government is expected to submit to the coming Diet session, to be called early next year, a bill for revising the taxation structure. As the national revenue is due to decline, any attempt to increase tax revenue by increasing income tax or other direct taxes is impossible. Thus, the proposed increase in tax revenue will be made mainly by increasing indirect tax rates. Of course, it is very likely that a plan for temporarily increasing Government revenue by selling State properties to the public may be adopted, as it will also tend to absorb funds. But such a plan cannot be expected to materialize in the immediate future.

ISSUES FINANCIAL REPORT

Bank of Japan to List Assets, Liabilities Every 10 Days

With the return to normal of communications, the Bank of Japan will issue a financial report every 10 days, three times a month starting September. The July and August weekly reports were published in a monthly bulletin. The report for the first 10 days in September, as published on Thursday, follows:

(In ¥1,000 Units)

Assets:	
Loans made	¥2[illegible]74,039
Other Accounts	33,249,715
Total	¥59,923,754
Liabilities:	
Notes issued	¥42,529,751
Government's deposits	11,370,049
Other deposits	4,841,462
Various other accounts	976,632
Capitalization and Reserve Fund	211,810
Total	¥59,923,754

LICENSE SETUP FOR STALLS

Priority to Be Given to Families Of War Dead, Disabled Soldiers

To prevent the appearance of illegal stalls, the Metropolitan Police Board will establish a license system.

After long discussion on the problem, the following was decided:

Formerly, persons who have been allowed to do this business without hinderance must report to the authorities concerned and receive permits. Unlicensed persons will not be allowed to open stalls hereafter.

Concerning the issuance of permits, families of war dead and disabled soldiers will have priority.

The selling price of goods must be reported and the price tag system will be enforced.

Women of Okinawa Are Allowed to Vote Under American Rule

Domei

OKINAWA, September 14 (delayed)—Women suffrage has made its first appearance in Okinawa, it was announced by Colonel Charles L. Murray, Deputy Commander for the Military Government of Okinawa. Both men and women who have passed their 25th birthday will have an equal voice in native affairs subject to strict supervision and control by the American military government. The suggestion of what in the Orient amounts to a revolutionary innovation originated with the civilians and was presented formally to Colonel Murray, who after consideration, consented to its adoption.

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED OF BIG INDUSTRIAL FIRMS

MacArthur Headquarters Wants Data on Main Mining, Manufacturing Companies in Japan

Receiving an order from the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces on September 19 to submit within 30 days reports on various items clarifying the actual condition of Japanese companies engaged in mining and manufacturing activities (including companies under the supervision of the War, Navy and other Ministries) which carried on more than ¥1,000,000 of business in the business year of 1944; the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to issue an ordinance shortly in accordance with the Urgent Imperial Ordinance respecting Orders to be issued with the Acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation.

Anyone violating the ordinance to be issued will be punished by imprisonment of not more than three years, a fine of not more than ¥5,000, or detention.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry will soon open meetings to explain this requirement for submitting reports to the Allied Forces, at each Government-General of the Regional Administration.

The report must be made out in English, and submitted to the Liaison Section, General Affairs Bureau, Commerce and Industry Ministry, through the Prefectural Governments concerned. The report must be written on paper, 10 by eight inches in size.

Items to be reported are as follows:

3. Name and locality (when there are more than two factories or mines, their respective numbers and locations).

B. General condition of the company: time of establishment; important expansion items; amalgamation or combination items; history including items of products at various periods; conditions of branches, agencies and related offices outside the country, names of agencies and related offices in the country, and ratio of their control.

C. Balance sheet at the end of each business year and profit and loss accounts of the previous business year, since 1930.

D. Names, addresses of individuals and corporations holding more than five per cent of the present debts of the company, and their relation with its business.

E. Number of owners or shareholders of the company.

F. Production quantity by each main product and by price in each business year since 1930.

G. Condition of present equipment of the factory.

H. Condition of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and fuel, mentioned in the list of properties as of Septembr 1, 1944.

I. Following items: 1, Proposed production items; 2, their quantities; 3, their prices in 1940; 4, their proposed sales prices.

HURLEY LEAVING FOR U.S.

U.S. Envoy Flies to Nanking and Shanghai for a Visit

Major General Patrick Hurley, American Ambassador to China, intends to return to the United States within a few days for consultations, Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson has announced, according to a Chungking dispatch dated September 20. A spokesman for the State Department said that there is no information regarding Mr. Hurley's consultation.

It has been learned that Ambassador Hurley has left Chungking for Nanking by plane and from there he will proceed by plane to Shanghai for a visit. He will return to Chungking once more before leaving for home.

FRANCE SAID SATISFIED AFTER PROTEST TO CHINA

Gets Reassuring Reply From Chinese Government on Indo-China Issue

Domei

PARIS, September 21.—The French Government reported on September 19 that it had received a reassuring reply from the Chinese Government regarding the French protest over Chinese military action in Indo-China.

The French protest referred to "contradiction between the attitude of the Central Government and that of the Chinese military authorities in Yunnan, and particularly that of General Lu Han, who excluded French General Marcel Allossandri and his party from Hanoi."

American correspondents in Paris reported that the forthcoming visit of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, is expected to clarify the situation.

French reports say that the Chinese have six divisions in its occupation one in Indo-China and that several thousand Chinese troops are now in Hanoi. Japanese troops were reported still walking the streets of Hanoi armed, but they were expected to be disarmed within 48 hours.

The French flag was reported flying from the Hanoi citadel although Indo-Chinese nationalists have proclaimed a Republic.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Acting Foreign Minister Rene Meyer told the Council of Ministers that the American Government had offered eight merchant ships to rush help to the most distressed part of Indo-China. He said American vessels would proceed immediately to Saigon to load supplies of oriental staple food. They are to carry their cargos several hundred miles south of Haiphong for shipment to the inland areas and to Tonking.

It is said that 2,000,000 persons died of starvation in Indo-China during the first half of 1945—before the Japanese surrender.

DESIRES U.S. CASH CREDIT

Britain Presents 3 Basic Claims at Financial Talks

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times on Saturday gave what he described as the official details of the case which Lord Halifax British Ambassador to Washington, and Lord Keynes have presented at the Anglo-American financial conference in Washington, according to a London dispatch.

The correspondent said that the British delegation put forward three basic claims supporting what he described as an appeal for assistance in the form of an American cash credit to Britain.

He said that the first point made by the British was that, taking all resources into account, the United Kingdom made a considerably greater contribution toward the defeat of the Axis than the United States.

The second point, he said, was that Great Britain's contribution in terms of wear and tear on capital equipment was vastly greater than that of the United States.

The third point deals with the question of mutual aid. Although the amount supplied by the United States under the Lend-Lease was substantially greater in quantity than the mutual aid provided by Britain to her ally, the British delegation is said to have pointed out that the United States contribution was negigible in its effect on American economy whereas the aid provided by Britain had considerably affected British economy.

U.S. CASUALTIES BARED

Latest Count Puts Figure for Army, Navy at 1,072,266

The United States war casualties, mounting slowly as late counts come in, reached on Saturday the total of 1,072,266, according to a San Francisco dispatch. This is an increase of 536 within the week.

Figures for the Army in the latest count include more than 205,000 killed, 571,000 wounded, 24,000 missing and 120,000 prisoners of war. And in the Navy there were 54,000 killed, 80,000 wounded, 11,000 missing and 3,000 prisoners.

Joyce Filing Appeal

Domei

LONDON, September 21.—Lawyers for William Joyce, who was convicted on Wednesday of treason and sentenced to death by the Central Criminal Court here, are preparing an appeal to be filed within the next ten days. Known as Lord Haw Haw, Joyce was charged with broadcasting propaganda for the Germans during the war.

Japan Took Up and Perished by Sword, Says Dr. Tanaka, Pointing Out New Road

The defeat suffered by Japan was something more than mere military defeat for it was also a moral defeat, writes Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, member of the recently-organized Postwar Policy Commission and professor in the law department of the Tokyo Imperial University, in the Daigaku Shimbun (University Journal) urging that the rebuilding of Japan be based on morality which will contribute to world peace and enhance the weal of the human race within limits set by the mission with which the Japanese race is charged. Japan relied on the sword, he says, and found itself exposed to the danger of falling, a fact that reminds him of the Biblical saying that he who takes up the sword is destined to perish by the sword.

Urging his countrymen, above all the bureaucrats and the moulders of public opinion, to repent their past misdeeds which have caused untold harm to the best interests of the nation, he points out that the sword is about to be taken out of Japan's hand. In that way and in no other, he stresses, will Japan be saved from the danger of falling into oblivion.

A translation of Dr. Tanaka's articles follows:

Our surrender is a reality of which there is no denying.

Probing Cause of Defeat

And with the surrender there has developed a tendency among the people to ponder deeply over the defeat and to go to lengths in trying to get at its cause.

But these factors were surface causes, however extensive the effect produced by them may have been.

The root cause of defeat must be sought in the state of thought, morals and politics, which has prevailed in Japan for more than 10 years or rather since the Meiji era.

Of these factors, the more important is moral disintegration.

Some will probably say that the educational policy of the country since the Meiji era has been based which has prevailed in the country from olden times; that national history has instructed the people in the essence of the national structure of the country, and that the people have made so close an acquaintance with the Imperial Rescript on Education that they can recite it.

But there is here the fact that as the war proceeded it became more and more manifest that the military, the officials and people were morally corrupt and that their sense of responsbility had weakened.

Some would explain this as due to the fact that Western ideas, notably the American and British conceptions of individualism and liberalism had contaminated and poisoned the people.

The question immediately arises of wherein lies the source of real power which was displayed in the war by America and Britain, where individualism and liberalism had their rise.

Let us grant that the real power of America and Britain is ascribable, as some hold, to their material civilization and their superiority in the volume of materials.

Search for Truth

It is well-known that there cannot be any great discoveries in the field of technique or any great inventions where the passionate search for truth is lacking.

A combination of scientific and technical capabilities, in other words, a whole system of civilization, is required in order to develop and utilize resources without which there cannot be things like the volume of materials.

There is another requisite, a well-disciplined form of human organization.

Materials themselves do not do the fighting. It is the spiritual power of men who bring materials into play that enables warfare.

Apart from materials, the Americans and British peoples have their own god, their own fatherlands, their own principles just as we have our own god, our own fatherland, our own principles.

Apart from instances of individual, are there any people who dare to say that as peoples the Americans and Britains are necessarily inferior to us in ardor for war in which all thoughts of self are cast aside?

Japan has made it a point over long years, especially since more than 10 years ago, of sacrificing everything to increase and replenish armaments as the means to achieve the aims of its national policy. The war expenditure in Japan represented a percentage of the total national expenditure which was nothing by the side of the portion which was applied in America or Britain to finance warlike undertakings.

The thought of war was always present in the minds of the Japanese authorities when they were planning education and other State activities.

Our country, whose people were thoroughly instructed in the idea of a total war and had a thorough training, like Germany, whose people were under similar conditions, had to yield finally to the Allied countries which were regarded as based on individualism and liberalism and which tended to be lagging behind others in the making preparations for war.

This is a fact which the people need to ponder deeply.

One of the things on which the people should reflect in this connection is that there has been in the country a wide use of terms denoting views on the world or political doctrines such as liberalism, individualism, and democracy, without a denite idea of what was meant by these words on the part of the users.

It seems to me that it is very rarely that such terms which denote views on the world have been used in speeches in the Diet since the Meiji and Taisho eras.

The utterances in the Diet have invariably been either in criticism of small errors the Government had inadvertently committed or of minor details of measures adopted by it.

Liberalism Suppressed

It will be recalled that there was a lively discussion on liberalism eight or nine years ago. At that time it was thought that apart from the question of the content of the expressions made in the debate, things appeared to have improved considerably compared with the days when the politicians were preoccupied with practical politics devoid of high ideas. There were great dangers in the fact that the politicians and the mass of the people without any outlook on the world and lacking training in political philosophy were playing with words denoting views on the world. They did not take the trouble of acquainting themselves fully with the thing for which what they called liberalism stood, and jumped to the conclusion that the ideas embodied in these terms were all of them "dangerous." They went further. They at once branded as believers in liberalism all people who happened not to think as they did.

This attitude was notably pronounced in the soldiers and officials who were utter strangers to philosophy and politics.

Freedom was confounded with indulgence and individualism with egoism.

On the other hand, control and totalitarianism were unquestioningly accepted as good things which everybody ought to cultivate, and their enthusiasts considered them manifestations of the feeling of patriotism. Even the doctrines of Kant and Hegel who were free thinkers were considered as "dangerous." Fascism and the doctrine of Nazism gained currency in Japan as representing the ideas that were the only alien ideas the people were allowed to take in. It was not long before they came to influence the eductional policy.

Perfect cultivation of character, above all others, is possible under a system based on liberalism and individualism. Where there is a flat denial of freedom, it follows as a logical conclusion that even the freedom to do good ought to be destroyed. What is the meaning of the act of stamping out freedom? Is it to deny the subjective right of subjective valuation? Or is it to deny only the freedom of choice. No consideration is given by the people to such matters.

As soon as words like "international humanity," "peace" and "humanity," vanished from the dictionary of the moulders of public opinion, a stage was entered at which it was considered that all things under the name "Freedom" must be condemned.

Thus, all virtues that originated in the State or the race were made to return to the State and the race. The words of a leader the followers of Nazism "right is useful to the German race and wrong is harmful to it" influenced the thought of Japan to a considerable extent.

The State or the race did not mean to those who came to think as the Nazis, and ideal State or race. It meant a State or race placed under the direction of contemporary statesmen, soldiers, and bureaucrats. It was to meet the needs of contemporary politics that the State or the race was made to acquire the quality of usefulness and the question of how to make the State or the race useful was left in the hands of these groups of people who set out to judge things by subjective standards.

(To Be Continued)

STRONG PEACETIME NAVY IS URGED BY FORRESTAL

Recommends to Congress that U.S. Operate 300 Ships At Various Bases

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal told Congress today that the naval control of strategic seas and skies is the key to American security, adding, "it is also the key to our ability to participate as a member of a world organization in suppressing aggression wherever it may occur."

Mr. Forrestal declared, "The outstanding lesson of the past quarter of a century is that means to wage war must be in the hands of those who hate the war. The United States should remain strong."

The Navy Secretary appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee to urge the establishment of a peacetime navy extensive enough to control the seas and air "with whatever weapons are most effective."

He said the development of the atomic bomb did not rule out a strong navy. Disclosing that navy carrier planes would be prepared to carry atomic bombs, he also noted that "intercepting air power" was the best defense against the new weapon. He pointed out that atomic bombs, while immensely destructive "is still a bomb requiring land or carrier-based planes to deliver it."

Urges Strong Fleet

Until the ultimate effect of atomic power and rocket propulsion on navies is determined—and Mr. Forrestal said it will be some time evolving—the secretary recommended a strong peacetime fleet and system of bases which he called the key to future peace and freedom of the United States.

Specifically, he recommended for consideration of Congress:

(1) An active battle fleet of approximately 300 modern major combatant vessels—or about 28 per cent of the total wartime fleet—including 11 battleships, 16 aircraft carriers, two of them 45,000 tonners, 21 escort carriers, 20 heavy and large cruisers, 29 light cruisers, 176 destroyers, 40 destroyer escorts and 90 submarines—all new ships completed since 1940—in addition to the supporting craft:

(2) Laid up reserve of seven old battleships, 22 carriers, built since 1940, 53 escort carriers, 14 heavy cruisers, 19 light cruisers, 191 destroyers, 257 destroyer escorts, 110 submarines and supporting craft.

(3) "Ready reserve" of 100 additional major ships.

Mr. Forrestal said plans called for maintaining an active fleet "ready for battle." Ready reserve would include ships in commission, but manned by nucleus crews and available for active service on 30-days notice. Laid up reserve would be ships wholly, but of commission and tied up with only caretaker crews abroad.

Names Naval Bases

Besides fleet and reserves, the Secretary recommended the establishment of these major naval bases in the Pacific:

(1) "Knodiak and Adak in the Aleutians, Hawaii, Balboa in the Canal Zone, Guam, Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas, Bonin-Volcanic Islands, perhaps the Ryukyus, Manus in the Admiralties (if Australia will grant the right to base there) and the Philippines.

"In the Atlantic, major installations at Argentina, in Newfoundland, Bermuda, San Juan, Cuantanamo Bay in Cuba, Coco Solo and Trinidad."

He estimated that "something less than 12,000 planes" and a total personnel of between 500,000 and 600,000 officers and men, exclusive of the marine corps, could man the navy.

Mr. Forrestal appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee along with Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, Committee chairman Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia, said the two would be asked "to justify" the navy's peacetime recommendations.

Recommendations for a peacetime army have yet to be presented to Congress. War Department officials have said that the proposed peacetime army would include less than 2,500,000 men who will still remain in the army by next July 1.

King Reveals Plans

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Postwar plans for the United States Navy call for 30 per cent of its warships to be stationed on the Atlantic coast, 30 per cent in the Far Pacific and the remaining 40 per cent on the Pacific coast "ready to move in any direction," Admiral of the Fleet, Ernest J. King told the House Naval Affairs Committee today.

Rear Admiral Edward Burroughs one of Admiral King's assistants reported to the committee that the United States lend leased 116 combat ship and 1,493 auxiliary naval vessels during the war to Great Britain, Russia, the Netherlands, France and Norway.

U.S. May Lay Stress Hereafter on Its Ties With China, Not Japan

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Observers believe that the United States has started a basic orientation of its Far Eastern policy to emphasize hereafter its tie with China rather than as in the past to Japan. John Carter Vincent, expert on China and student of Chinese Affairs, succeeds Joseph W. Ballantine, for 34 years an expert on Japan, as Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department. Vincent speaks Chinese. Ballantine speaks Japanese.

JAPANESE POLITICIANS BRANDED AS INSINCERE

U.S. Writer Doubts Whether They Will Permanently Set-up 4 Freedoms in Japan

Domei

NEW YORK, September 19.—Laurel E. Salisbury, writing in the Far Eastern Survey of the Institute of Pacific Affairs on Allied policy toward the present Japanese Government, says in part: "Two courses appear to be open as to the treatment of the regime which General Douglas MacArthur finds in Tokyo.

"One is to retain it fairly intact after elimination of obviously war guilty persons. The other course is to make sweeping changes in its personnel so as to permit the emergence of democratic groups which could initiate a domestic program designed to eliminate economic basis for aggression.

"There will be a strong temptation to retain in the regime a preponderance of elements not obviously war guilty, who have western polish and because of past experience, 'know how'. They include men of the Zaibatsu bureaucrats, politicians and court circle.

"Already, since the Potsdam Declaration, there is evidence that the present regime in Tokyo is unregenerate. There is little or no reason to believe that the Zaibatsu politicians and their colleagues will work sincerely to establish permanently 'freedom of speech, of religion and of thought as well as respect for fundamental human rights'. Such a course would run counter to their origins, their training and their practice.

SITUATION IN KOREA BARED

U.S. Scribe Outlines Big Problems Facing Administrators

Domei

SEOUL, September 21.—Nil McIntyre, correspondent for International Information Service (formerly OWI), reported on September 19 that the American military government authorities face a sizeable task in the administration of Korea, his dispatch said in part:

Many Koreans will be hungry and cold this winter although army authorities believe it will be possible to prevent their death from starvation and freezing.

The main problem at present is transportation. There is coal to be moved and a bumper crop of cereals to be transported and there are practically no Koreans trained to operate the railway which have been run by the Japanese technicians for years.

There is much work ahead for the military government training technicians and administrators and untangling the complicated questions of property ownership. Where property has been owned by the Japanese Government, it is being turned over to the Korean Government and the taxes collected go directly to the Korean coffers. The trouble begins where business is owned jointly by the Japanese Government and the Japanese civilians or is under part Korean and part Japanese ownership.

Soong Leaves Paris

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, left Paris for China on Thursday, according to a London dispatch. Immediately after his arrival in the French capital, Dr. Soong lunched with President Charles de Gaulle and later had discussions with him on French-Indo China.

NEW OCCUPATION PLAN IS SENT TO MACARTHUR

Long-Range Policy Presents Joint Views of U.S. War, Navy Departments

It has been announced in Washington that a new directory formulating a long-range policy for the occupation of Japan was completed and dispatched to General Douglas MacArthur several days ago, after being approved by the joint chief of staff committee, according to a Washington dispatch dated September 21.

According to the report, this directory represents the joint views of the United States War and Navy Departments and replaces the preliminary directory that was issued at the time of Japan's surrender.

The economic part of the directory is intended to carry out one of the major points of the Allied policy toward Japan as [illegible] outlined by the Acting American Secretary of State. He declared that the present social and economic system of Japan which makes for will to war, will be sharply changed so that the will to war will not continue.

The directory calls for the elimination of Japanese heavy industries, rigid control of the powerful Bank of Japan, and steps to better the lot of the Japanese masses. Informed quarters in Washington said that the control of Japan's economic and social structure will be maintained as long as thought necessary and will leave no doubt about the power of the Allies to control Japan in any manner they thought desirable.

Here are the main points of the directory as quoted in the Washington message:

1. The directory lays down that heavy industries of Japan must be eliminated as in Germany and emphasis shifted to the production of peacetime consumer goods.

2. Specific controls are [illegible] for the Bank of Japan which is the center of all Japanese Government and private financial [illegible].

3. Existing Japanese [illegible] which limit the freedom of speech and assembly and the rights of labor to organize will be abrogated.

4. High political officials and industrialists will be [illegible] from present position.

5. There will be [illegible] control of the Japanese press, radio, and other means of communication.

6. Encouragements will be given to the formation of trade unions among both industrial and agriculture workers.

7. Technical and research laboratories will be taken over.

An unconfirmed report [illegible] the immediate objective of General MacArthur's food policy in Japan is to check inflation and [illegible] the proper distribution of food.

END OF NAVAL POLICE

MacArthur Orders Final [illegible] by Oct. 31

Complete and final [illegible] of the Japanese Naval Police [illegible] October 31, 1945 is [illegible] by General Douglas MacArthur in an order delivered on Saturday to the Imperial Japanese Government, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced on Saturday.

The Japanese Government had proposed to reduce the [illegible] force to 11,2[illegible] by the October 31 date, retaining the number until all arms had been collected and turned over to the Allied Powers. General MacArthur's order, however, instructed the government to demobilize the entire naval [illegible], placing any stores of food, [illegible], arms or ammunition [illegible] under guard of the civil police.

TO REVAMP LIAISON [illegible]

Cabinet [illegible] To [illegible]

The extraordinary Cabinet meeting of September 22 [illegible] approved the plan for the [illegible] the Central Liaison Office [illegible].

The Government [illegible] steps to have the scheme [illegible] by the Privy Council.

The Privy Council is expected to meet in plenary session early this week and approve the [illegible] then the plan will be [illegible].

The plan would [illegible] the Office through changes in organization and personnel.

Weather [illegible]

Today's weather [illegible] the Central Meteorological [illegible] a.m. Saturday:

Cloudy with [illegible] occasionally [illegible].

MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT STIRS DISCUSSION IN U.S.

Truman Is Glad To See Less Troops Will Be Needed in Occupation of Japan

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—President Truman yesterday told his press conference that he had no advance knowledge of General Douglas MacArthur's announcement that 200,000 troops would probably be sufficient for the occupation of Japan within six months. The President added that he was glad to see that the General would not need as many men as the Supreme Commander originally estimated.

General MacArthur on September 17 from Tokyo issued an announcement which foresaw as early demobilization of the victorious citizen army of the American draftees and predicted that within six months 200,000 regular troops probably would be able to keep Japan under control.

Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, has stated in Washington yesterday that the U.S. State Department was making inquiries about the statement.

The New York Times editorial touched upon other phases of General MacArthur's announcement in an editorial entitled "The Occupation of Japan." It said in part:

"General MacArthur's statement makes it clear that he envisages the occupation of Japan as a process in two parts. The first consists of destroying the power of the Japanese to resist whatever policies we choose to impose on them. This is the stage in which General MacArthur is now engaged.

"After this will come the 'entirely independent' question of the 'future of Japanese politico-governmental structure on national and international plane' . . . But it seems doubtful however, whether two stages of occupation are in fact as 'entirely independent' of each other . . . Actions which are taken in the first stage . . . and other immediate day to day actions will at least share in large degree the character of the problem in the second stage, if they do not actually set precedents for solutions to be followed."

The New York Times believed that "for this reason it is desirable that even in this first phases of occupation, efforts be made to obtain agreement, and to shape a clear line of future action on what General MacArthur describes as the 'highest diplomatic level of the United Nations.'"

SOVIETS DOWN SUPERFORT

Apologize for Mistake Following U.S. Protest

The Russian forces in Korea have apologized for accidentally shooting down an American superfortress over northern Korea last month, says Domei. General Douglas MacArthur headquarters announced on September 16 that an official apology followed a protest lodged by the Supreme Allied commander. The report said, all members of the crew escaped.

The text of the protest over the incident, which occurred on August 29, was not disclosed. General MacArthur's Headquarters said that the superfort was flying over the Russian controlled Korean area when the Russian fighter planes intercepted it and attempted to make it land at a nearby airfield by sending signals. The bomber headed toward the sea and the fighters again tried to force it to land; on their third pass they shot out the engine and the pilot ordered the crew to bail out.

General MacArthur's protest said that the superfort was obviously an American plane and was shot down after the Japanese were ordered to cease fire and keep all their planes grounded.

The Russians replied that the shooting was to be regretted, that it was a mistake but that the Russian fliers knew some Japanese planes still were in the air. They said the Russian pilots thought the Japanese might have repaired the superfort forced down in Japan and were taking no chances.

Revising Immigration Policy

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 20.—A special commission on immigration is needed to aid Congress in revising the United States immigration and naturalization policies to meet the new world situation, declared Representative Noah M. Mason, Illinois Republican, in an interview today. Mr. Mason, who is the minority leader of the House Immigration Committee, pointed out that no complete study of immigration laws has been made since 1911.

Starting Rubber Industry

Rehabilitation of the rubber industry in Malaya has been undertaken by the British authorities, according to a New Delhi report on September 19. It also said that the complete restoration of Singapore will take years.

Super Forts Can Raid Europe With Atoms, Says Lt. Gen. Giles

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Lieutenant General Barney Giles, Commander of the United States Air Forces in the Pacific Ocean Areas, said here today that the superfortress' flight from Tokyo to Chicago made yesterday had proved that the superfortress was capable of carrying out the atom bombing mission to Europe. He further stressed that the new super bomber now being produced in the United States could do the same mission with a greater bomb load and with considerably more ease.

TRUMAN BUSY AFTER REST

Takes Up Reconversion Issue After Weekend in Hometown

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—President Truman returned to the White House on September 18 after relaxing the weekend at his home in Independence, Missouri.

He plunged directly into pressing problems which had risen during his two day flying vacation. These centered around the huge task of reconversion.

While the President conferred with the Administration leaders at the Presidential residence, at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, the House Military Affairs Committee was meeting on demobilization and draft.

The committee heard Undersecretary of Navy Artemus L. Gates declare that the Navy will soon present a plan for reducing operating forces to conform with his previous announcement that 85 per cent of the Navy personnel will be discharged by September 1, 1946.

In the House of Representatives, however, the Republican Representative, Al Miller, of Nebraska said that he believed the continuation of the draft despite the end of the war was a part of the armed services' plan for universal military training without specific legislations. Miller spoke during a discussion of a bill aimed to induce the services men to re-enlist in the Army and Navy.

Meanwhile, the Senate Commerce Committee approved the legislation to establish weather stations in the Arctic region of the Western Hemisphere in cooperation with other Governments.

Reducing Transport Planes

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Operations of the U.S. Army air forces transport command will be greatly reduced within the next 10 months, according to present plans, the War Department announced. ATCS fleet of nearly 3,000 transport planes will be cut to approximately 60 by July 1, 1946. It said that large numbers of transport aircraft including C-54's and C-47's are already being released to be disposed of as surplus property, and a great number of the planes to be released will presumably be made available to civil air carriers.

Clothing Shipped to U.S.S.R.

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Of the 12,000,000 pounds of clothing allocated to Russia from the 150,000,000 pounds collected in the national drive, 2,500,000 pounds have been shipped and the rest is expected to be on the way to Russia by the end of October, according to the Russia War Relief Agency in New York. Other nations receiving allotments of the clothing collected are receiving them through the UNRRA.

Backs Intelligence Service

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The establishment of a permanent American foreign intelligence service was urged recently by Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican, in a speech delivered in the Senate. He advocated that such an organization be established under Federal Bureau of Investigation director J. Edgar Hoover.

U.S. Transport Hits Mine

The American transport Culbert carrying liberated prisoners of war from Dairen struck a floating mine, 100 miles away from Okinawa, and one man was missing and the Culbert is being towed, it was reported from Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters, according to a London report on September 19.

Saigon Frenchman Shot

A Frenchman was shot dead by an Indo-Chinese militarist in Saigon for trying to break into a house, but the BBC correspondent said that the view in Saigon was that it was an accident rather than a political assassination, according to a London report on September 19

ALLIED FOREIGN CHIEFS RESUME LONDON PARLEY

U.S. and Britain Reported to Favor Wilson Line in Italy-Yugoslav Strife

Domei

LONDON, September 19.—The Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in London resumed its session today for further discussion of the Yugoslav-Italian frontier question.

The meeting was called by the British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, as chairman, to hear the views of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Speakers were Minister of External Affairs Herbert Evatt of Australia, R.M. Campbell and Heaton Nicholls, High Commissioners respecitvely of New Zealand and South Africa.

The three Dominions favor the frontier slightly west of the present military demarcation line which gives Yugoslavia all of Istria but leaves Trieste to Italy. Yugoslavia has claimed the entire Istrian Peninsula including Trieste and Corsica as well as the Italian islands south of Fiume.

The United States and Britain are understood to favor the so-called Wilson line, first proposed by the late President Woodrow Wilson after the last World War, which would bissect the Istrian Peninsula and retain the naval bases of Pola at its southern tip for Italy. This would leave only two-thirds of the Istrian Peninsula to Italy.

The Italian Foreign Minister Alojde de Gasperi proposed to the meeting yesterday that the Italian-Yugoslav border question be resolved by the internationalization of Trieste and the adoption of the Wilson line as the frontier.

He told the conference that any solution should reduce to a minimum the national minorities on both sides of the new frontier through heeding the necessity of granting to Trieste and other indisputably Italian towns in the Venezia Giulia province the possibility of a prosperous life.

Mr. De Gasperi said that Italy was ready to make heavy sacrifices to hasten the reconstruction of a better world and expressed a sincere wish to resume the ties of friendship with Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, the British newspapers commented today on Russia's interest in the Italian-African colonies of Tripolitania and Criteria expressed yesterday by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

The Conservative Daily Telegraph asked: Does the Soviet Union Government seriously stake the claim to the trusteeship for Italy's African possessions. The paper said that it would be as reasonable to suggest that Great Britain should become a trustee for outer Mongolia.

The Liberal News Chronicle suggested that if Russia asks for equality of status everywhere, she must concede the same equality to her Allies in the areas which at present she mainly controls.

FLEET ENTERS SHANGHAI

U.S. Warships are Commanded by Admiral Thomas Kinkaid

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 19.—Admiral Thomas Kinkaid's flagship Rocky Mount led the United States 7th Fleet up the Whangpoo River today to return the American Navy to Shanghai for the first time in eight years.

Thousands of Chinese lined the banks of the river to welcome the fleet composed of the USS light cruiser Nashville, the British cruisers Glasgow and Belfast and several British destroyers attached to the 7th Fleet.

Within a few days, over 100 ships will steam up the Whangpoo, which only yesterday was declared free of mines, and occupy docks at Shanghai.

Wedemeyer in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 19.—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the American Forces in China, arrived in Shanghai today after flying from Nanking where he witnessed the Chinese reoccupation of the prewar capital.

Lieutenant General Wedemeyer will establish his headquarters in Shanghai in a few days.

Belgium Starts Trade Talks

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The Belgian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak on Thursday opened a series of financial and trade discussions with representatives of the United States Government. Conferences are expected to be continued for a week or ten days, the State Department declared.

U.S.-Greece Trade Resumed

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Private trade between the United States and Greece subject to certain limitations has been resumed, it was disclosed on Thursday by the State Department.

TRUMAN FOR NAVAL SLASH

$17,000,000,000 Appropriations Cut Recommended to Congress

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 14.—President Truman, today recommended to Congress a $17,000,000,000 cut in Navy appropriations.

Recommendations were made after the President conferred with top naval and congressional officials and he told the Congress that in making these recommendations for reductions consideration has been given to the tremendous problem of demobilization and yet undetermined requirements for a peacetime navy."

Savings were permitted in part, the President explained in a letter to Congress because of discharges of enlisted personnel, the cutting down of the shipbuilding program and reduced expenses for maintaining and operating ships and navy yards, keeping up naval aviation and providing for naval ordnance.

EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY FOR GERMANY DECIDED

Allied Control Council Also Announces Relaxation of Non-Fraternization Order

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—In two announcements yesterday, the Allied Control Council set forth a 10-point program on the export and import policy for Germany and announced the relaxation of the non-fraternization policy.

Agreement on the export and import policy is designed to treat Germany as a single economic unit and its purpose is to hold German imports to the minimum and ensure suitable distribution of essential commodities among the four occupied zones.

Exports other than those made in reparation payments must be available to pay for any imports. Imports at present will be limited to minimum subsistence requirements as determined by each zone commander, and eventually limited to those "indispensible to economy decided upon for occupied Germany."

In re-examining the non-fraternization policy, the Allied Control Council announced that Allied occupation forces may marry Germans provided the respective commanders-in-chief give specific permission and may be billeted with German families if permission has been granted by commanders.

Normal social relations and visits to German homes are now permitted without specific permission, having to be obtained from commanders.

Eligible for Discharge

Domei

CAIRO, September 20.—About two-thirds of the American troops in the African Middle East will become eligible for returning to the United States from Egypt by November 1, the number totalling about 24,000 troops including all WAC units in the area, it was announced yesterday by Major General Benjamin F. Giles, Commanding General of the U.S. Forces in the African Middle East theater.

China-U.S.S.R. Pact Feted

Domei

MOSCOW, September 18.—A total of 20,000 persons attended the mass meeting at Hsinking, Manchuria, to celebrate the signing of the Chinese-Soviet Pact, according to a Tass dispatch today. The communist underground leader, Lee Tayan-min, addressed the meeting, which sent greetings to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, communist leader Mao Tse-tung and Generalissimo Josef Stalin.

Evacuating Captives in Siam

Domei

CALCUTTA, September 21.—Evacuation of American prisoners of war from Siam and its adjacent areas has been completed by the American planes in India, and Burma, and operations have started to fly the prisoners from Sumatra and Java, it was announced on Thursday by the United States Army Air Force Headquarters here.

Bradley For Reorganization

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 21.—General Omar N. Bradley, on September 19 ordered the reorganization of the U.S. Veterans Administration so that its functions will be decentralized to 13 branch offices as rapidly as possible and he named Major General Paul R. Hawley as acting surgeon-general of the agency.

F.D.R.'s Sons Leaving Navy

Two more sons of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Navy Lieutenant John and Lieutenant Commander Franklin Jr., will leave the United States Navy shortly, according to a San Francisco dispatch on Friday. Marine Colonel James and the former Army Air Forces Brigadier General Elliott are already out of the services.

GREEK ELECTION URGED

U.S., Britain and France Want It Held As Soon As Possible

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The Government of the United States, Great Britain and France on September 19 issued a joint statement expressing "firm opinion" that elections for the provisionary assembly in Greece should be held "as soon as possible."

The three Allied Powers said they held consultations recently "on all subjects concerning Greece" with Greek regent Archbishop Damaskinos and that they hope the elections can be held "before the end of the year."

The three Governments have agreed to send observers to Greece to watch the elections.

BANKING CONTROL ORGANS TO BE DISSOLVED SOON

Usefulness Gone With End of War; Will Be Replaced by Autonomous Bodies

The All-Japan Banking Control Association, the Banking and Trust Control Association, and five similar control associations attached to the All-Japan Banking Control Association will be dissolved at the end of this month, while other co-operative banking control associations and banking conciliation associations are disbanding at the end of October. Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima had previously declared at the bankers' meeting on September 11 that all banking control associations were to be liquidated so that banking activities might be conducted by bankers themselves on their own initiative; and the Finance Ministry on Thursday issued instructions, accordingly, that all banking control associations liquidate.

The banking control associations were installed in 1942 in accordance with the National Mobilization Law and since then have had much to do with the raising of funds necessary for the prosecution of the war and with the control of banking activities in circulating capital for the munitions industries. However, following the termination of the war, banking activities must be concentrated on the investment of capital in industries producing goods for civilian consumption. Banking organs, therefore, must examine their activities, and the banking control system hitherto monopolized by the Government, and the Bank of Japan, must be discarded in favor of a simplification of the banking operational structure and of autonomous control by those actually engaged in banking. Whenever banking organs wish to organize such autonomous associations, the Government is ready to give whatever assistance is necessary. Already those engaged in the banking trust and life insurance business are considering the establishment of new control associations.

With the liquidation of control associations at the end of this month, the All-Japan Banking Federation is expected to be established in place of the All-Japan Banking Control Association; banking societies, in place of the Banking and Trust Control Society; and other such organizations are also contemplated—all ready to operate as from October 1. Besides, a Federation of Banking Societies will also be organized soon.

The Trust Association, the Mutual Credit Association and the Credit Cooperative Association will be reorganized to attend to the trust, mutual credit and credit cooperative business, while the securities control associations are similarly to be replaced by autonomous societies.

Laval Gives Alibi

Domei

PARIS, September 21.—Pierre Laval, former French Premier, whose trial is set for October 4 told the examining magistrate on Thursday that he ceded France's entire merchant fleet to Germany in an effort to influence Adolf Hitler favorably toward France and because the Germans would have used force if they had encountered refusal.

To Exhibit Nagato in U.S.

The crippled Japanese battleship, Nagato, will be taken to the United States for exhibition, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Earlier it was reported that the 32,000-ton battleship would be taken 500 miles out to sea as an experimental target for an atomic bombing.

Heads Army in India, Burma

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Major General Thomas Alexander Terry has been ordered to take command of the United States forces in India and Burma, the War Department announced on Tuesday.

DIET'S SANCTION NEEDED TO END WARTIME RULES

Emergency Laws Lose Utility; Government Acts to Preclude Harm

An enormous number of emergency laws and regulations were issued during the war. In each case, sanction of the Diet was secured. These laws and regulations are now recumbent; they cannot be abolished without the consent of the Diet. If, however, any of them should be found to cause harmful effects, the Government will immediately take the requisite steps, according to a statement given by Director Iriye of the First Section of Legislative Bureau. Director Iriye's statement is in gist:

The laws and regulations which during the war were issued on the basis of the National Mobilization Law promulgated in May, 1938, are very extensive and numerous. The National Mobilization Law was issued one year after the outbreak of the China Affair, and having been drafted after studies had been made of the mobilization laws of various other countries, it is even now regarded as a very well drafted one.

In applying the various articles of the Mobilization Law, regulations covering their enforcement were also issued, and such minute regulations became very numerous. With the rapid progress of the war situation, such regulations should have been revised or replaced by new ones to meet the changing conditions. Yet new laws and regulations were issued without abolishing those that had outlived their usefulness.

Further, in the execution of the laws and regulations there have been many cases of misguidance by the despotic will of bureaucratic officials. To simplify and adjust wartime laws, the Legislative Bureau and the Cabinet Investigation Bureau started activity in May this year but before they could take any concrete step, the war ended.

The National Mobilization Law laid the epoch-making foundation for the changeover from free economy to planned economy. Though the war has ended, planning and control are still necessary for the economic recovery of the nation, particularly in the field of raw materials, funds and labor. Thus a study is now being made to revise the National Mobilization Law to meet peacetime requirements.

All laws and regulations issued since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are restricted by the term, "wartime," affixed to their titles. Thus it is interpreted that they are no longer valid, and exist now in only a nominal sense. However, as they went into effect with the approval of the Diet, it is necessary to have that body's sanction to abolish them.

In the meantime if their existence should cause direct harm to the livelihood of the people proper steps must be taken. For instance, as regards the Temporary Mail Control Law, the regulations for its enforcement the abolition of which do not require the Diet's sanction, were abolished and the mail censoring system done away with. Thus in many cases, the regulations for enforcement have been abolished or revised as such a step could be taken without receiving the sanction of the Diet.

In short, the wartime laws and regulations lost their utility with the conclusion of the war, but formally their nominal existence remains until formal steps have been taken to end it. Thus the Government has temporarily put those wartime laws and regulations in a state of "suspended animation," while taking measures to preclude any harmful effects on the people's livelihood.

Constitution Founding Feted

Domei

NEW YORK, September 21.—The 158th anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution was observed here on September 17. The ceremony was held on the steps of the United States Sub-Treasury Building under the sponsorship of the New York City Chapter of the Sons of American Revolution.

Wants Atrocity Body Set Up

Domei

SYDNEY, September 21.—Sergeant A. M. Blain, member of the Australian House of Representatives, who was liberated from the Japanese prisoners' camp in Singapore, told the Associated Press that he favored the establishment of a special Singapore atrocity commission. Sergeant Blain fell from 170 pounds to 98 pounds while in Changi prison.

Australia-U.S. Line Reopens

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Restoration of radio-telephone service between Australia and the United States to a peacetime basis and a sizeable rate reduction is now in effect, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced.

First Death Suffered By Occupation Force In Tateyama Accident

One American soldier was killed and more than 60 Americans and an undetermined number of Japanese troops injured when a Japanese ammunition dump exploded near Tateyama Airfield, Chiba, at 1:55 p.m. on Thursday, according to a press release by the MacArthur Headquarters. The explosion occurred when an American soldier accidentally dropped TNT or picric acid in the dump which was located 2,500 yards southwest of the airfield. There was no evidence of Japanese sabotage.

RAW COTTON STOCKS LOW

Japanese Spinners Await Arrival of American Representatives

The early arrival in Japan of the representatives of the American cotton industry is eagerly awaited by Japanese spinners because of the fact that their stock of raw cotton is likely to be exhausted by the end of this year causing the suspension of their machines, says the Nihon Sangyo.

As a measure to meet the present pressing situation, Japanese spinners will eke out their raw cotton supplies so that they will be able to continue operating their machines for the remaining part of the year. But if the present condition is allowed to continue, some factories will have to stop operations.

The decision of the measures to be taken for the future of the spinning industry depends on instructions from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters. Upon decision of the basic policy for the future, preparations for the meeting between the American representatives and Japanese cotton spinners will be started.

The question of shipping forms the great obstacle for the import of raw cotton from the United States.

BIG POTATO CROP EXPECTED

920 Million Kan of Sweet Tubers to Be Distributed

Some 920,000,000 kan (one kan being 3.75 kilograms) of sweet potatoes will be distributed this year as staple and subsidiary foodstuffs, with some as material for producing alcohol. With the aim of distributing some 210,000,000 kan by the end of October, the shipping of sweet potatoes has started in Chiba and Saitama prefectures, according to the Mainichi.

To increase the production of potatoes, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry encouraged the cultivation of new areas and, as a result 1,000,000,000 kan of sweet potatoes are expected to be harvested this year.

The Cabinet meeting held recently decided to abolish the control system with regard to fresh vegetables, fruits and fish, but rationing will still be observed regarding potatoes because of their importance as a staple foodstuff. Meanwhile, meetings will take place in the Tokai, Shikoku and Kyushu districts to decide on the amount of potatoes to be sold to the Government by each district.

Europa Leaves for U.S.

The former German luxury liner Europa has left Southampton on her first trans-Atlantic trip since the Germans laid her up when the war broke out, according to a London dispatch on Tuesday. The Europa is carrying 4,500 American troops home and on arrival in the United States she will be handed over to the Federal Court as a prize of war, the report said.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... [illegible]
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo
Osaka—1, [illegible]-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—30 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sanyama Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takejiro Nodu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

DRASTIC DIET REFORM IS SEEN IN NEAR FUTURE

Thorough Revision Is Necessary To Wipe Out Military and Bureaucratic Elements

The fundamental conversion from despotic politics of the military and bureaucratic elements to that of parliamentary administration is now one of the most urgent problems facing the nation which necessitates a thorough reform of the Diet structure, stresses a Domei political correspondent. The present structure of the Imperial Diet is based on the General Election Law of the members of the House of Representatives, the House of Peers, and the Imperial Diet Law. The government has already undertaken to revise the General Election Law, deciding to hold a general election early next year.

As to the desired fundamental revision of the Diet structure, the correspondent points out, the Government, has not expressed any clear attitude, but both in the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, a desire for a new Diet structure is becoming very strong of late. The general public also is keenly watching the government and the Diet as regards the future development of this urgent problem of bringing about an administration centered on a Diet represential of the public opinion.

The main points in the three basic laws concerning the Imperial Diet which are now under discussion are as follows:

As regards the General Election Law, it is generally desired to reduce the age limit of franchise holders and those eligible for election to the House of Representatives by five years to 20 and 25 years of age respectively to give franchise to women above the age of 20, to adopt a system of large election districts, to increase or decrease the present membership of 466, and to abolish interference in the election by the government.

The House of Peers is formed according to the House of Peer Law, and therefore its reform cannot be made unless the government enforces a drastic step or the House of Peers voluntarily makes its own reform. In the reform of the Upper House, the Lower House has no voice. It is therefore proposed by many that the revision of the House of Peers Law should be made by a law to restrict the authority of the Upper House, to reduce the members of the Upper House, to abolish the hereditary membership of the Princes and Marquises, to apply a term limit to the members of Imperial nomination, to revise the high taxpayer member system, and to adopt a professional representation system.

As regard the revision of the Imperial Diet Law, it is desired that the authority of the House of Peers be reduced, that the right of the Upper house to revise or reject the budget bills passed by the House of Representatives without revision be abolished, that legislation passed by the House of Representatives more than two times should become effective dispite any revision or rejection by the House of Peers, that the Diet session be extended, and that a standing committee be organized.

Controlling Atomic Power

Domei

NEW YORK, September 19.—International control of atomic power was urged by the Federal Council of Churches of Christian America on Tuesday in a statement addressed to the United States Government.

The Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed .. [illegible]
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-[illegible]
Kyoto Branch:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
[illegible]

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

FREED WAR PRISONERS ARRIVE AT YOKOHAMA

Last Batch From Osaka Sector Gets Rousing Welcome; Lauded by Eichelberger

Eighty-six liberated Allied prisoners of war, the last of thousands to be evacuated from the Osaka area, received the biggest welcome of all when they arrived at the Yokohama railroad station Thursday morning. These were the men who volunteered to remain in the prison camps to help organize the orderly evacuation of other prisoners. The group included 56 British, 27 Americans, one Australian, one New Zealander and one non-national.

Their spirit of self-sacrifice was lauded by Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger of the 8th Army, Lieutenant General Charles P. Hall of the 11th Corps and Rear Admiral Briand of the Royal Navy. "In volunteering to remain in your prison camps to assist in the liberation of your comrades," wrote General Eichelberger in individual letters to each of the men, "You have proved again that the strength of the United Nations is built on that most solid of foundations—the fellowship of man."

General Eichelberger also praised the job done by General Hall's 11th Corps, charged with the reception, processing and evacuation of all liberated personnel coming into the Yokohama area, the 42nd General Hospital, and the 11th Airborne Division Band, which had greeted all incoming trains up to the last one. Thursday's train drew three bands—one British, the Americal Division Band and the Eighth Army Headquarters Dance Band.

When liberated prisoners started pouring in by the hundreds several weeks ago, 11th Corps set up an "assembly line" procedure in warehouses on the North Dock. Despite these modern production methods, it was necessary for Corps personnel and officers and nurses of the 42nd General Hospital to work around the clock in order to speed the return of prisoners to their homes. Twelve-hour shifts became the order of the day, but key personnel often found themselves working both shifts.

"It's worth it," said one nurse. "After all these prisoners have been through, they have a right to complain about the slightest delay, and yet they're the most patient and appreciative people I've ever seen."

Met by rousing band music when their special trains pulled into the Yokohama station, the prisoners were taken in trucks to the North Dock. Red Cross workers, who had met the trains with candy, had coffee and doughnuts waiting at the dock—plus soap, tooth brushes, books and other comforts.

After baths and clean clothes, the men received a medical going-over to see if their condition permitted immediate evacuation. Some of the strongest were able to leave for Atsugi Airfield at once, while others rested on hospital ships before continuing their journey. Ambulances met all trains to carry litter cases direct to the hospital ships.

U.S. Navy and Marine personnel were routed home by way of Guam, while Army and other Allied prisoners went through Manila. At both places they were interviewed further, particularly in connection with evidence against Japanese guards and camp commanders guilty of brutal treatment.

Back pay, allowances and service records were also adjusted at Manila and Guam, but in Yokohama all Army personnel received one cheering bit of news, in that all ranks below the grade of colonel were immediately promoted one grade above that held at the time of capture.

Here, too, they were given the eagerly awaited opportunity to cable short messages to their families. Suggested greeting forms were used by many men so overcome by emotion they had difficulty in composing messages of their own. One prisoner expressed the general feeling when he said, "I know were free, but I still can't believe it. It's like a wonderful dream, and I'm afraid I'll wake up."

Then the band started playing, and when he heard the melody he grinned from ear to ear. They were playing "California, Here I Come."

Kawahara, Nagai Get Posts

The Japan Educational Association announced on September 19 the appointments of Shunsaku Kawahara, former Education Vice-Minister, as chief director of the Association, and Hiroshi Nagai, former bureau chief of the Education Ministry, as its director.

Found Beaten To Death

An unidentified person of about 50 years old was found beaten to death on September 18 on the land laid waste by air raid at 36 Mikumi-cho, Hongo-ku, by a passer-by at about 11 a.m. The deceased had on a white cotton open shirt, shorts and slippers.

MASS FOR RAID VICTIMS

Prayers Also Read for War Prisoners Who Died During Internment

Mass was read for the souls of raid victims at the two temporary burial grounds in the metropolis on September 22. Early in the morning, 30 chief priests of famous temples and others visited the cemetery at the Asakusa and Gokoku temples. Then at 2 p.m. they gathered at the Asakusa Honganji Temple where a memorial service was conducted, under the auspices of the Nippon Buddhist Association.

Prayers were also read for war prisoners who died during internment, and chaplains of the U.S. Army and other officers attended the service.

In October, 1942, the same association held funeral services for 26 war prisoners who died at the 2nd Army Hospital in Setagaya and expects to conduct services for foreigners buried at the Tama Cemetery soon.

JAPAN'S CHINA POLICY TO BE REESTABLISHED

Former Attitude Toward China Is Studied to Boost Sino-Japanese Relations

A plan to probe into Japan's policy toward China that was one of the fundamental causes of the War of Greater East Asia and which guided Japan to defeat, and to place the Sino-Japanese relation on a new footing is now being studied at the suggestion of Prime Minister, H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Domei reports.

As the first step for this plan, the dispatch of an envoy of apology to China is proposed. Also the formation of the China Problem Investigation Association, the China Study Society, the Japan-China Youngmen's Society, the China-Japan Economic Council and other organizations are being proposed now.

The dispatch of a representative person to China as an envoy to apologize to the people of China for the suffering caused them during the war is now being studied by the government. The government also is of the view that all former policies of Japan toward China must be examined strictly to find faults in them so that Japan's future policy will be formed on an entirely new foundation. It is proposed therefore to examine Japan's so-called continental policy, to study the cause of the China Affair, and study thoroughtly Japan's policies toward China from the beginning of the China Affair to the ending of the war. In this study the participation of the Chinese side will be invited.

As China Study Society is to be formed to make a basic study on China in order to help form the future fundamental policy of the government toward China. The Society's activity will consist of scientific studies concerning the history, geography, culture, politics, economy, and social conditions of China. It will also undertake the collection and preservation of all references and documents on China. For these studies the best authorities in the country will be mobilized, and an exchange of knowledge will be made with China.

Former organizations concerning China and East Asia that had seriously hindered the peace between Japan and China will have to be abolished.

IMPORT OF RICE STUDIED

To Replace Food Which Would Be Grown on Mulberry Fields

Although work on the conversion of 150,000 chobu or 415,000 acres, of mulberry plantations mostly into wheatfields, to be completed by March of next year, as decided by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, has already commenced in parts, judging by the fact that various questions have been asked by the Allied side as to the present condition of the silk-reeling industry, it is thought likely that the Allied Powers intend to include Japanese silk thread among war reparation goods, according to the Nihon Sangyo.

Accordingly, the Japan Central Silk Association held an extraordinary executive meeting on September 17, preparatory to making a public statement. The problem of importing rice and other cereals to replace the food which could otherwise be produced on the 150,000 chobu of mulberry fields, it is expected, will be taken up for consideration by the Allied Powers.

Reports on War Conclusion

A service to report the conclusion of the war was observed at the Atsuta Shrine at Nagoya at 9 a.m. on September 20. Governor Ryuichi Fukumoto of Aichi Prefecture, as Imperial messenger, solemnly gave the address reporting the termination of the war and prayed for the reconstruction of Japan. The ceremony came to an end shortly after 11 a.m.

POSITIVE REFORM URGED FOR POLITICS OF NATION

Franchise for Women, Abolition Of Official Controls Needed Avers Hatoyama

That Japanese women would be given the right to participate in the nation's politics, and that the various official controls which had been enforced in Japan in the past were destined to be abolished, were predicted by Ichiro Hatoyama, one of the foremost liberals in the movement to found new political parties and thus to rejuvenate the national political life in keeping with the provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation. The following questions and answers were exchanged with an Asahi reporter who interviewed Mr. Hatoyama:

Question: To what do you attribute the past failures of Japanese politics?

Answer: To put it briefly, the Diet representatives had no breathing space. Throughout, they did not act by word or by deed, in conformity with their own principles and conceptions. All the time they remained within the hold of conventional relationships, of the relation between the boss and his satellites, and of financial connections. With such vestiges of feudalism on one hand and the aggravation of modern mammonism on the other, there was nothing but party strife. Never was any broad-minded action taken from a lofty viewpoint.

In this respect things are indeed vastly different in England, which once went through fierce political strife lasting many years. There, all members of the Parliament are filled with the self-awakened determination to uphold straight constitutional politics. There, you will not find the slightest bit of that narrow-mindedness which pecks at the individual faults of others.

The attitude of the opposition party is one of extending guidance and encouragement to the Government, and of attempting frankly and openly to convince the Government of the justice of the claims of the opposition and thus to have those claims realized.

For instance, when the Labor Party set up its first Cabinet it had only 160 seats in the Parliament. Nevertheless, the opposition parties, that is the Conservatives and the Liberals, had not the slightest intention to overthrow that Cabinet On the contrary, the financial policies of Finance Minister Snowden were given unreserved praise and even support by the two opposition parties.

Again, at the time of the First World War, it was the Conservative Party, then an opposition party, which recommended Lloyd George as Prime Minister.

In other words all action is based on the large and broad viewpoint that one must forget oneself and one's own party and give all to the "interest of the country."

In contrast to this, Japan is very poor in constitutional politics. No matter what the situation might be: always the political parties were split into violently opposed camps and wrangled with each other. On top of that, internally there was always allround mutual boycotting among various personalities in connection with personal affiliations and positions.

Thus it was only natural that when those Diet members were faced with an unforeseen situation, they lost their courage at the rattling sound of sabres, and that their principles and convictions all went overboard together with their crushed courage.

Diet Members Must Reflect

In short, I think the Diet members should at this moment reflect three times on this plain fact: that, had only the Diet members acted as they should have, the wretched situation which exists today might have been averted.

Q.: How is the democratization of Japan, which forms one of the absolute conditions mentioned in the Potsdam Proclamation, going to be attained hereafter?

A.: The first requisite is the materialization of women's participation in politics. Inasmuch as politics must reflect the will of the entire nation, it would be meaningless to deny to women the right to vote. Speaking of actual capacities, Japanese women are, in their qualities and in their aptitude as housewives certainly not inferior, and perhaps even superior, to American and British women.

In the war just ended, too, it was the women who showed the most enthusiastic cooperation at the Japanese home front. What is more through housekeeping, it is the women who best know the actual state of affairs concerning the national livelihood. And it is a matter of course that those who have the closest knowledge of matters concerning the national livelihood should participate in politics.

The second requisite concerns the revision of the election laws That is to say, the system to be adopted should be that of collective proportional representation, considering the entire nation as one large election district. Each party would decide beforehand on the order of candidates; and the voters would not elect individuals, but would vote for collective groups (political parties). Then the elected members would be determined by the total number of votes mustered by each party. This would also facilitate the control within each party, and it would become possible to return those candidates who "don't like to come out in the open."

Another matter is the fundamental reform of the House of Peers. A mere revision of the mutual election system of the members of the House of Peers, which is being widely discussed, will not suffice. Theoretically speaking, the correctest system is the American one, as there each member of the House is of such a character that he represents the people. Also worth considering is the French system which qualifies for election only members of the assemblies of cities, towns, and villages; as well as the possibility of determining the electorate by specific legislation. Only in that case, it would be necessary to invest the Upper House with the authority to a certain extent to check the Lower House.

Not to be overlooked, is the problem of the Privy Council, which is being called by cynics an "asylum for old people." As the late Yoshimichi Hara stated, this institution has "even less authority than the Chief of the Legislative Bureau." At any rate, the present situation in which this institution is only an empty name cannot be left as it is.

Political Education Needed

Lastly, I have to speak of the problem of regional self-government, which has a direct bearing on the question of clothing, food, and dwelling and thus affects the stabilization of the people's livelihood. Public election of the governors is an absolute necessity. But this alone will not be enough. What is required is a system by which those combining a good reputation with actual abilities can be elected: persons like the magistrates and regional nobles of olden days. And the fundamental condition to obtain this objective is to educate the people politically and to raise the level of its political consciousness.

Q.: What else in connection with the methods of running the Diet in future?

A.: Owing to the fact that the Government had been keeping the Diet at a distance, the system of standing committees has not been in use here. Most of the Diet members merely used to go in for "cramming" during the brief period of the Diet Sessions as such and have had neither opportunity nor any interest to keep themselves permanently informed about the state of affairs in general. But the right path for politics of and by the people is just this: that the standing committees all the time put questions to, and hold discussions, with the Government. The methods of discussion also ought to be reformed, as a matter of course. If Diet affairs are run in such a way that the Government party and the Opposition parties are made to face each other and discuss matters, it will be clearly shown before the eyes of the people just what is right and what is wrong.

Besides, if strict sanctions are instituted against telling lies—such as, for instance, shutting a person out from any public office for a certain period—then also the bad habit governments of telling lies brazen-facedly will be eliminated.

It is also to be hoped that private rooms for each Diet member, recreation rooms, reading rooms, and other facilities will be established within the Diet building, and that it is made into something like a regular club.

Q.: How about the fundamental principles of economic measures?

A.: One of the greatest causes of the defeat was in the fact that a faction of the military and the officials had usurped the freedom of politics and economy. To restore them into the hands of the people—that is the spirit guiding the establishment of political parties. That is why, throughout, I am advocating free economy and free trade.

For the principal foodstuffs, until certain measures will have been taken, it will perhaps be inevitable still to have the system of rationed distribution and fixed prices. But as a matter of principle I demand the quick cancellation of all those things. Japan even at present possesses 500 million Yen of gold bullion. And in the same way as in Germany after the First World War, Japan may obtain permission from the Allied Nations and buy from abroad what she is short of.

Opposes Official Control

In industries, too, it is enough if each of the unions just retains control within its own group. The decay of the officialdom and the stagnation of business was caused by the increase of the authority of officials. The fundamental key to the reform of the officialdom is thus to be found in the restriction of its authority. It is already for this reason that I am absolutely opposed to any official control.

Q.: What about measures for postwar rehabilitation?

A.: We should have the Americans personally inspect the wartorn areas as much as possible. We should clearly point out the fact that by Japan's strength alone, no rehabilitation is definitely feasible.

Our basic efforts should be directed toward making them see that the rahibilitation of democratic Japan and her participation in international trade would not run counter to the interests of America and the prosperity of mankind. We must make efforts to have them collaborate positively in the rehabilitation of Japan.

At the time of the coming of Commodore Perry, Japan made one broad cultural jump ahead. Now Japan should for the second time look forward to the dawn of another such broad jump ahead. And despite this, should she now have to turn every mulberry plantation into a farm for foodstuffs, under the notion that an agricultural State is going to be created. I definitely think that no such narrow-minded and passive policy should be adopted.

Filipino Soldier, Who Saved MacArthur's Life, Is Receptionist at General's Office Here

One of the few sergeants who ever sat on a general and got a Silver Star for it returned to duty on September 20 in Tokyo with his chief—General of the Army MacArthur.

Sergeant Domino H Aversario, 42-year-old Filipino, still bears the scars of wounds received when he used his own body to shield his chief from Japanese bomb fragments on Corregidor, and shows the effects of more than three years as a Japanese prisoner and guerrilla fighter in the Philippines.

On Thursday, he was assigned to duty as receptionist in General MacArthur's office on the top floor of the Dai Ichi Mutual Insurance Building, where the former "resident" of the Japanese prison camp at Camp O'Donnell receives the names of high Japanese moguls who desire to see the general.

The slightly built, soft-spoken non-com well recalls when he and his chief were caught outside the tunnels of Corregidor when Japanese bombers roared over at about noon on December 29, 1941.

"We heard the bombs dropping and both of us hit the ground," he said. "I knew they were close and when the general went down, I landed right on top of him and covered him with my body."

Sergeant Adversario pointed to the scars on his forehead and hands: "I got those there."

"But," he added proudly, "the general wasn't hurt."

When General MacArthur left Corregidor for Australia in February, 1942, the sergeant remained behind and was captured when Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright surrendered the garrison on "The Rock" in May.

TO SPEED UP EVACUATION

On the understanding of the Navy authorities of the Allied Forces, the repatriation of the Japanese overseas forces and civilians will be speeded up with the dispatch of 99 warships of the Imperial Navy to the islands in the south seas, Korea and Manchuria.

Of the 99 vessels, 77 which are capable of making long cruises will be sent to the islands in the south seas where security of livelihood is not assured and the remaining 22 to Korea and Manchuria. When all those ships are put into service, they will bring back some 21,000 Japanese from the southern islands and the Philippines and 1,600 from Korea and Manchuria in one voyage. Due to the difficulty of obtaining fuel for a long navigation, various problems must be yet solved before the ships can be dispatched to the southern area. However, the repatriation is expected to be completed earlier than expected. Prior to this, the Japanese on Meryon Island of the Caroline Group are expected to be brought back home on September 25, those now on Mille Island of the Marshall Group early in October and those on Minamitorishima sometime round October 10.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION MOVES TO CHECK PRICES

Responsibility Heavy as Control Lifted on Vegetable Items, Says Director

The abolition of the restrictions on various vegetable items threw a heavy responsibility on the Farmers' Association, who should strictly see that the prices would not be thrown into confusion, Takashi Yoshida, director of the Farmers' Association declared, commenting on the Cabinet's decision of September 18.

Mr. Yoshida was not opposed to the abolition of control over these vegetable items, although he was of the opinion that the preparations to cope with the new situation were insufficient.

"During Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro's tenure, I was against abolishing the control system over vegetables," Mr. Yoshida said, "because all farm products would then flow into the hands of the Army, munition plants, and other large consumers, and none would reach the general populace. With the termination of the war, however, such consumers no longer exist and the abolition of control over vegetables will not affect their production or appearance on the markets."

He expressed regret that the authorities did not consult the Farmers' Association, the responsible agency for the gathering and distribution of farm products, before making their decision.

"The problem now arises," Mr. Yoshida continued, "as to how many acres can be devoted to vegetables in the plans for composite cultivation. Will staple farm products be affected? Will there not be an abnormal rise in prices? These and similar problems are bound to arise."

"To tide over this situation," he pointed out, "the Farmers' Association hopes to enforce hereafter strict control over staple agricultural food products.

"We desire that the Government make secure staple foodstuffs, as well as enforce plans for cultivation before the control over those items is abolished," Mr. Yoshida declared, adding:

"With the abolition of control over vegetables there is danger of a tremendous fluctuation in prices. To cope with this problem the Farmers' Association expects to enforce independent control of gathering and distributing farm products. In other words, the production of farm products and the supplying of fertilizers will be carried out in such a manner as to control strictly the gathering and distribution of farm products. The Farmers' Association will also regulate prices so that there will not be a tremendous difference in prices and so that farm products will reach the ultimate consumer within reasonable price limits."

Occupation Quarters Razed

A fire which started at 8:10 a.m. on Thursday from the Matsushima Hotel, which has been designated to serve as quarters for the occupation troops, razed to the ground the hotel and six other houses before it was brought under control at 9:30 a.m., according to a Domei dispatch from Matsushima. The cause of the fire is now under investigation.

MUNICIPAL EXTENSIONS

Expansion, New Incorporations Permitted If Warranted

The regulations prohibiting the extension of municipal administration, enlargement of municipal boundaries, and incorporation of towns and villages, which were effected by the Home Ministry on March 7 of last year and strengthened on April 17 of this year in view of the seriousness of the war situation, will be revoked, and hereafter applications will be considered. In view, however, of the present population and food situations and of the new plans for the reconstruction of the Metropolis and other cities, permission will be given only in those cases where necessity is recognized.

In this connection, notification in the name of the Home Vice-Minister was dispatched on September 19 to all prefectural governments.

Regional Chiefs Meet

The meeting of the chiefs of the first section of the Regional Governments-General was held at 9 a.m. Thursday at the Home Ministry. On the occasion, instructions were given by the Police Bureau, the Central Liaison Office and the Board of Information regarding improvement and strengthening of police power, attitude of police staff officers, guarding to be conducted at the time of the advance of the Allied forces, preservation of peace and order after the disbanding of the gendarmerie and proper emergency measures to be taken in connection with the handing over of arms.

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ALLIED and neutral nationals who read and write English fluently and at least one other language, particularly Japanese, call at third floor, Tokyo Central Post Office Building for interview.

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HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer Pleate state particulars.
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Wanted to Rent

AN ENGLISH lady with a grown up son, wants to rent a house or half a house with use of kitchen, European or Japanese style, furnished or partly furnished, in vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama or Kamakura.
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Wanted to Exchange

ATTRACTIVE Japanese lady's kimono wanted in exchange for American made soap, and other canned provisions.
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FOREIGN made furniture—sitting and dining room sets, desk, couch, etc. available in Tokyo.
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PIANO, baby grand, Crowly, British make, also music books. Inquire No. 2113, Karuizawa-Mikasa, or Kaufmann, care Swiss Legation, 16, Omote-cho, 3-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

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WILEY Engineering Handbook series, Volume IV: Handbook for Electrical Engineers, third edition, Electric Power, willing to pay a good prise or exchange. O. A. Gangi, care of Okura & Co., Ginza 2-chome, Tokyo.

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General

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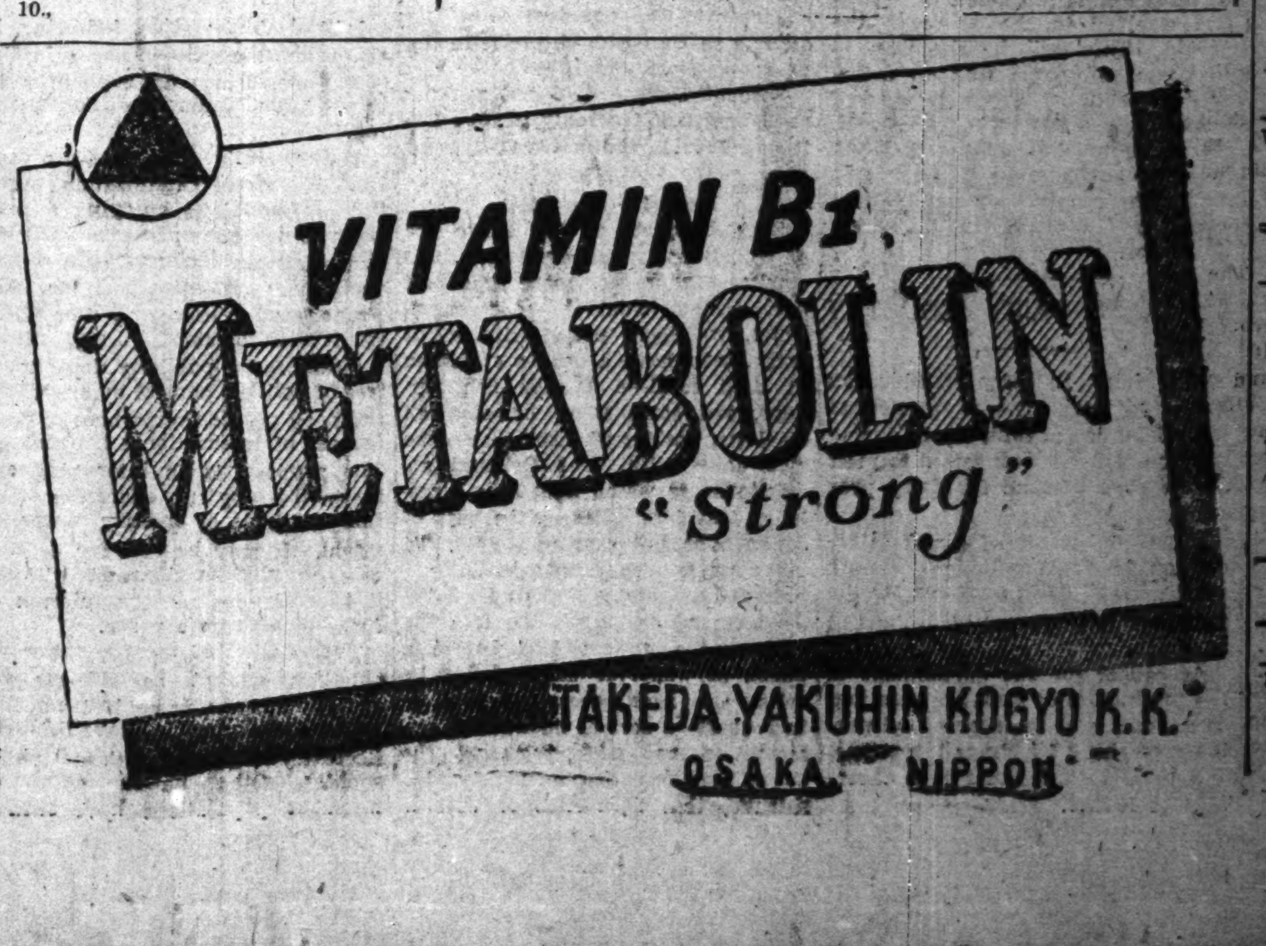

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358. Telephone: Ginza (57) 363, 463, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7903. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1945

Unemployment

Rapid demobilization and the removal of overseas Japanese are causing a vast tide of migration back into the Japanese homeland, into a region where food is scarce and jobs will be hard to find. And so among the number of social and economic problems which such a turnabout migration must necessarily involve will be the great problem of unemployment. It is believed that the figure of those returning will rise roughly to 12,000,000. Of these it is expected that the farms will be able to take care of at least half, while 2,000,000 others will be absorbed in various peacetime industries. The problem will, therefore, boil down to the disposal of the balance of some 4,000,000 workers.

The real pinch will not be felt for a time yet, perhaps for six months or a year. Slim as it is, a margin of guarantee seems to have been attained in the food situation that should carry the nation through the coming winter. The "temporary" unemployed, so ordained not because they are absolutely superfluous but through the destruction of production facilities, still have plenty of ready cash in their pockets. As this number increases, however, even the revival of such facilities will not be sufficient to prevent the development of a class of those more or less "permanently" looking for the next job. The great cry that will go up then must be anticipated by the Government and adequate measures taken to meet the situation.

While the actual solution itself must await the development of events, some suggestions that might be practicable are double and triple shift employment in the factories, the replacement of women by men workers, and employment in ration delivery services to ease the weight on the housewife of today. The employment of many workers on short hours might merely mean the distribution of the wages for 2,000,000 employables among 6,000,000 potent workers, and is bound to raise other problems such as the insufficiency of incomes. The women replaced would very likely be absorbed, for the most part, as housewives, but a portion will be left over to add to the problem.

As one of the greatest immediate postwar needs is the production of foodstuffs, it is good to note that the government policy is inclined in this direction, and it is in this field that the workers must, first of all, be utilized. Expansion into other fields is to come only after a sufficient degree of stability in the food situation has been gained. The workers should, therefore, be ready to accept the reduced wages called for by double and triple shift methods as long as such measures hold for them at least the promise of the maintenance of a minimum livelihood. The promise of future increase in incomes should wait until trade and other free enterprises become possible. The time gained by such a measure should be employed profitably in recreation and education and, if possible, in some avocation. The cultivation of a home garden, for instance, should contribute towards easing the food problem and help to fill up this time.

An outright dole should be avoided by all means. Not only will the dole be nothing but a mere expediency but it can bear no promise of future development to any sort of productive industry. It will merely kill initiative and work to increase in fatal numbers an army of hopeless parasites.

This grave problem, which brings with it the fundamental fear of insecurity, will have serious bearing on greater issues. If the principles of democracy are to be [illegible] into the Japanese people, for instance, the first requisite will be the freedom of these people from the fear of hunger and cold. The Government must expect that this problem will bring on a wave of other social problems such as increase in crime, corruption of morals, emergence of dangerous ideologies and the like, and it would be wise to take precautionary measures in anticipation.

One cannot deny a ripple of pessimism when giving consideration to the postwar condition of Japan, but there should be a strong incentive to an aggressive grappling with such problems in the knowledge that such problems are universal and not limited to Japan.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, September 22

HOW ABOUT THE WAR RESPONSIBILITY?

ASAHI:—Japan has pledged herself to exterminate militarism and to democratize her political setup. But, after the lapse of one month, what political change has Japan carried out? Bluntly speaking, is there any difference between Japan's political situation today and that before the termination of the war? But after all, this political change in Japan—is it necessary on account of the pledge given vis-a-vis the Allied Nations, or is it necessary for the sake of Japan herself, her new departure, and her reconstruction?

The answer is clear and simple. All will reply to the same effect: Japan herself demands it. But while we only talk, there is no real action. But what are we afraid of? Why do we hesitate and why do we wait for the coming of the day when interference comes from outside?

Every change, every new start and every new construction requires a stern criticism on the past. A strict self-criticism—this must be the start for a change. But what has been so far heard has been nothing but the responsibility for the defeat in the war and the total penitence of the people. We find more interest in the popular demand why Japan started a war in which she was bound to be defeated. It was plain from the start that Japan was far behind the United States in material fighting power and scientific power. If Japan's leaders did not known this fact, it can only be said that they were exceedingly foolish and inefficient. And if they started the war knowing this, they deserve the punishment of death. But the question does not stop here.

From the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair to the loud announcement in favor of the non-extension of hostilities, the war spread all over Japan and China, and the War of Greater East Asia was started to the utter surprise of the people. Meanwhile, at home, open and organized terror was rampant; all democratic elements were suppressed; the political freedom of the people was restricted, and within this political vacuum, politics by armed force were established. After the eyes and ears of the people had been veiled and their freedom of action impeded, what followed was secret diplomacy and armed politics. And in this way, the nation was eventually thrown into the whirlpool of a big war. The responsibility of our leaders who did all this should fully be clarified.

They speak of the total repentance of the nation and say that the people should share the responsibility. If the people have any responsibility, it may be said much of it lies in allowing our domestic politics and diplomacy to be executed at the hands of armed politics. If such is the case, the people must awaken to their responsibility, remove the evil of such armed politics, and restore their freedom of politics.

The crimes of our military clique, and the crimes of those who utilized the strong power of the military clique in monopolizing the administration, and of those who helped the military clique, cooperated with it and pursued their selfish interests: all those crimes must now be probed and clarified in the name of the people. This will be the way to eradicate militarism and to democratize politics. If the lessons of the defeat are not to be made void, the people must by all means break through an opening toward that road. The people must not hesitate and they definitely will hesitate no longer.

CHANGING DAIRY INDUSTRY

The dairy industry in Shizuoka Prefecture, which was devoted to the production of milk casein during the war, will be reconverted to meet the people's demand for dairy products.

However, because of a radical reduction in the production of milk the output of dairy products for the next year is not expected to amount to much.

As causes for the curtailment of the production of milk are mentioned the fact that the time of delivery is approaching for the milking cows and heifers, and besides there is a shortage of fodder.

JAPANESE FOOD

Meat, Fat, Fruits Absent From Ordinary Diet

Like most other nations, the Japanese take three meals a day,—one on rising in the morning, one at noon, and one at about sunset. Much the same sort of food is partaken of at all these meals, but breakfast is lighter than the other two. The staple food is rice—which is replaced by barley, millet, or some other cheap grain in the poorer country districts,—rice with fish and eggs, and minute portions of vegetables either fresh or pickled.

Buddhism has left its impress here, as on everything in Japan. To Buddhism was due the abandonment of a meat diet, now over a thousand years ago. The permission to eat fish, though that too entailed the taking of life, which is contrary to strict Buddhist tenets, seems to have been a concession to human frailty. Pious frauds, moreover, came to the rescue. One may even now see the term "mountain whale" (yama-kujira) written up over certain eating-houses, which means that venison is there for sale. The logical process is this:—A whale is a fish. Fish may be eaten. Therefore, if you call venison "mountain whale," you may eat venison. Of course no actual prohibition against eating flesh, such as existed under the old regime, is true now. But the custom of abstaining from it remains pretty general; and though beef and pork were introduced at the time of the late revolution, the fondness for them soon waned, as did that for bread which was the rage among the lowest class in 1890. The piles of loaves then displayed at every little cook-stall in Tokyo, for the delectation of jinrikisha-men and other coolies, have vanished and been replaced by victuals of the orthodox Japanese type. Probably the poor quality of the bread, and the poor way in which the meat was cooked, had much to do with this return to the ancestral diet.

Of beverages, the chief are tea, which is taken without sugar or milk, and sake, an alcoholic liquor prepared from rice, whose taste has been not inaptly compared to that of weak sherry which has been kept in a beer-bottle. It is generally taken hot, and at the beginning of a dinner. Only when the drinking-bout is over, is the rice brought in. When dining quietly in the home circle, the Japanese habitually drink tea only. Besides that drunk out of a cup, it is rather usual to have a little poured over the last bowlful of one's rice.

Bill of Fare

The following is a specimen of the bill of fare at Japanese banquet. The reader must understand that everything is served in small portions, as each guest has a little table to himself, in front of which he squats on the floor:—

Preliminary Course, served with sake:—suimono, that is a kind of bean-curd soup; kuchi-tori, a relish, such as omelette, or chestnuts boiled soft and sweet, or kamaboko, which is fish pounded and then rolled into little balls and baked; sashimi, minced raw fish; hachi-zakana, a fine large fish, either broiled with salt or boiled with soy; umani, bits of fish or sometimes fowl, boiled with lotus-roots or potatoes in soy and in a sort of liqueur called mirin; su-no-mono, sea-ears or sea-slugs served with vinegar; chawan, a thin fish soup with mushrooms, or else chawan-mushi, a thick custardy soup.

First Course. (Zembu):—shiru, soup, which may be made of bean-curd, of fish, of sea-weed, or of any other material; o-hira, boiled fish, either alone or floating in soup; tsubo, sea-weed or some other appetizer, boiled in a small deep bowl or cup; namasu, raw fish cut in slices, and served with vinegar and cold stewed vegetables; aemono, a sort of salad made with bean sauce or pounded sesame seeds; yakimono, raw fish (although the name means "broiled") served in a bamboo basket, but generally only looked at and not eaten; ko-no-mono, pickled vegetables, such as egg-plant, cabbage-leaves, or the strong-smelling radish (da kon), which is as great a terror to the noses of most foreigners as European cheese is to the noses of most Japanese.

Second Course (Ni no zen):—soup, raw fish (but only if none has been served in the first course), and rice.

Food for the Guest

Such banquets as the above are of course not given every day. At smaller dinners not more than half such a menu would be represented. Quiet, well-to-do people, living at home, may have a couple of dishes at each meal—a broiled fish perhaps, and some soup, or else an omelette, besides pickles to help the rice down with. The Oriental abstemiousness which figures so largely in travellers' tales, is no part of Japanese manners at all events. To make up for the comparative lightness and monotony of their food, the Japanese take plenty of it. It is the custom, too, to set food before a guest, at whatever time of day he calls. On such occasions soba is in request—a sort of buckwheat vermicelli, served with soy and the sweet liqueur called mirin; or else shiruko, that is, rice-cakes with a sauce made of red beans and sugar; or sushi, rice-cakes plastered over with fish or with seaweed on which vinegar has been sprinkled. Even when these things are not given—and among the Europeanized upper classes they are now mostly abandoned—tea and cakes are always set before every guest. Many of the Japanese cakes and sugar-plums are pleasant eating. They atone to some extent for the absence of puddings and for the poorness of Japanese fruit.

Japanese dishes fail to satisfy European cravings. Imagine a diet without meat, without milk, without bread, without butter, without jam, without coffee, without salad or any sufficient quantity of nicely cooked vegetable, without pudding of any sort, without stewed fruit and with comparatively little fresh fruit,—the European vegetarian will find almost as much difficulty in making anything out of it as the ordinary meat-eater. If Dr. Johnson had ever partaken of such dinner, he would surely have described the result as a feeling of satiety without satisfaction, and of repletion without sustenance. The food is clean, admirably free from grease, often pretty to look at. But try to live on it—no! The Japanese, doubtless, being to the manner born, prefer a continuance. At the same time, their own rice and other dishes for they by no means object to an occasional dinner in European style, and their appetite on such occasions is astonishing. Experts say that Japanese food, though poor in nitrogen and especially in fat, is rich in carbon, and amply sufficient to support life, provided the muscles be kept in action, but that it is indigestible and even deleterious to those who spend their time squatting on the mats at home. This would account for the healthy looks of the coolies, and for the too often dyspeptic and feeble bodily habit of the upper classes, who take little or no exercise. A foreigner forced by circumstances to rely on a Japanese diet should, say the doctors, devote his attention to beans, especially to the bean-soup called miso. Fortunately of this dish—and of this only—custom permits one to ask for a second helping (o-kawari).

There is a curcumstance connected with Japanese dinners that must strike every one who has seen a refectory where numbers of students, monks, soldiers, or other persons under discipline are fed,—the absence of clatter arising from the absence of knives, forks, and spoons. A hundred boys may be feeding themselves with the help of the chopsticks, and yet you might almost hear a pin drop in the room. Another detail which will impress the spectator less favourably is the speed at which food is absorbed, in fact, some classes—the artisans in particular—seem to make a point of honour of devoting as little time as possible to their meals. To this unwholesome habit, and to the inordinate use of pickles and of green tea, may doubtless be attributed the fact that hara ga itai ("I have a stomach-ache") is one of their commonest phrases.

Most Japanese towns of any size now boast of what is called a seiyo-ryori, which, being interpreted, means a foreign restaurant. Unfortunately, a third-rate Anglo-Saxon influence has had the upper hand here, with the result that the central idea of the Japano-European cuisine takes consistency in slabs of tough beefsteak anointed with mustard and spurious worcestershire sauce. This culminating point is reached after several courses,—one of watery soup, another of fish fried in rancid butter, a third of chickens drumsticks stewed also in rancid butter; and the feast not infrequently terminates with what a local cookery book, unhappily disfigured by numerous misprints, terms a "sweat omelette."

FOR COMMON UNDERSTANDING

International Information Bureau Proposed at London Meeting

Editor's Note: The following is an editorial which appeared in the New York Times on September 13 titled "For Common Understanding."

The Executive Committee of the United Nations Organization meeting in London is studying a proposal to develop an international information bureau. The plan which was first presented at the San Francisco Conference by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister calls for a publicity department free of political control by any of the ordinary people everywhere to keep abreast of international happenings. The proposal is an interesting one for in the long run education offers the best hope of creating a warless world. It may be that for decades to come enlightened nations will find it necessary to use the fulcrum of force to guarantee peace.

The realities of the present world situation cannot be side-stepped. Certain nations have had no free press, certain peoples have been deliberately inculcated with evil philosophies. Other nations with tremendous populations have such a high degree of illiteracy that the proposed bureau will have scant influence until compulsory education becomes a national policy in these nations.

There is one supremely important problem facing the world. Nations must learn the techniques of living together. The proposed information bureau, utilizing the media made available by science through radio and motion pictures as well as formal educational channels, might do much to bring knowledge to the average citizens of all nations. It is they, under democratic principles, who will have ultimate voice in determining the future of the world.

THE FOOD PROBLEM

Prof. Yamazaki's Plan for Ideal Diet Studied

By NOBORU KIMURA

Since the Potsdam Declaration has restricted our national territory to Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido, and since we cannot import foodstuffs from abroad, because of the shipping shortage and other reasons, we shall have to support ourselves with the food produced within our own country. Indeed the food problems is tremendous. This must truly be a stupendous struggle for our people.

The possibilities for increasing food production have become greater with the termination of the war. The demobilization of the armed forces will release labor for agriculture; the amount of fertilizer will also be increased with the closing down of the war industries; and an adequate supply of farming implements will become available.

But, it must be noted that all available efforts were made during the war, so that our food production, had not declined greatly as compared with the output of prewar days. For this reason, even with more labor power and fertilizer, we cannot expect to make any great increase in the output of foodstuff, unless the area of our cultivated land is greatly expanded.

It would be a difficult task to maintain the food supply for the people by increasing the output of staple products. There should be some other means whereby our food supply may be maintained more adequately so that the health of our people may be preserved. In this connection, the method proposed by Professor Momoji Yamazaki of the Utsunomiya Agricultural and Forestry College during the last stage of the war is worthy of note.

Professor Yamazaki considers that each persons requires 70 grams of albumen and 2,000 calories daily. He considers albumen as being of prime importance. Of the 70 grams of albumen, 10 should be obtained from meat and 60 from vegetables. Of the 10 grams of animal albumen, two grams should be derived from either meat, eggs or milk, and the remaining eight from fish. Of 60 grams of vegetable albumen, 40 grams should be obtained from rice, wheat, potatoes or other vegetables, while 20 grams should be derived from soya beans. The above is regarded as an ideal diet.

The amount of albumen derived by each person under the prevailing ration system is 50 grams, 20 short of the required amount. The Professor advocates that this deficiency should be made up by supplying more soya beans and fish. He contends that the production of soya beans should be greatly increased. With the termination of the war, there is now great possbilities for increasing the albumen needed by the people by bolstering the fishing industry. Thus, this industry will be as important as agriculture as a means of solving the food problem.

Professor Yamazaki contends that different foodstuffs should be so combined as to be able to show their maximum dietary result. Some foodstuffs contain much albumen but a very small amount of calories, while those having many calories have but little albumen. Unless different foodstuffs are rationally combined, there is great loss or waste. For instance, if we are to derive 70 grams of albumen from rice, we shall have to take 900 grams but the amount of calories for 900 grams of rice is 3,155 which is more than 1,555 calories over the standard and thus there will be that much waste. Again if we are to derive 70 grams of albumen from soya beans, we need only take 174 grams but the amount of calories given by 174 grams of soya beans will be only 742 grams which is short by 1,258 grams of the standard.

Again, supposing we want 2,000 calories from rice, we shall have to take 570 grams but this contains only 44 grams of albumen which is 26 grams short of the required amount. If we wish to get 2,000 calories from soya beans we shall have to take 468 grams but this will bring about an excess amount of albumen by 119 grams over the standard amount of 189 grams.

The professor has made several experiments in order to find out the most rational method of combining different foodstuffs to get the maximum dietary result. The following are the results he attained in his experiments:

(1) When rice and soya beans are combined: In order to get the required 2,000 calories and 70 grams of albumen, we should take 469 grams of rice and 83 grams of soya beans. Farmers are heavy rice eaters. This is due to the fact that they have little opportunity to eat foodstuffs containing albumen and thus have to eat more rice in order to make up the deficiency. Therefore, if the foregoing combination of rice and soya beans is adopted as the daily food of farmers there can be much saving in the amount of rice consumed in this country. Supposing the population of farmers and their families to be 40,000,000, there will be a saving of something like 45,315,000 koku of rice per year if they consume 9,251,400 koku of soya beans.

(2) When rice and fish are combined: The ideal combination would be 535 grams of rice and 40 grams of fish. This means that if we give a farmer 40 grams of fish daily, we shall be able to save 365 grams of rice. Going further, we give the farmers 584,000 tons of fish per year. we could save 38,393,000 koku or 5,328,900 tons of rice per year.

The following different foodstuffs are required to satisfy a population of 80,000,000 per year, according to Professor Yamazaki's estimates:

Items	Amount
Rice	59,660,000 koku
Barley	7,520,000 koku
Rye	6,930,000 koku
Wheat	11,830,000 koku
Sweet potatoes..	1,660,670,000 kan
Potatoes	583,330,000 kan
Soya beans	11,250,000 koku
Fish	333,030,000 kan

The Professor's estimates, of course depend on the supply of soya beans from Manchuria, but since the situation has changed since he made these estimates, we must make up the deficit of soya beans amounting to 8,250,000 koku by means of fish since we can produce only 3,000,000 koku of soya beans in our country.

Japan normally produces rice to the amount of 62,000,000 koku yearly; wheat and barley, 25,000,000 koku; and potatoes, 2,000,000,000 kan. If Professor Yamazaki's plan is carried out, we shall be able to meet our requirements with our normal crops.

A NEW CULTURE

Individualism Among the People Stressed

By SANEATSU MUSHAKOJI

Regarding the building up of a new culture in Japan, I expect to deliberate on it quietly and as time allows in the future. Indeed, I want to devote the remainder of my life to its study. At that, however, what I can put down here today is no more than my hopes; hence I am afraid that I might neglect to mention here the important features of the subject matter.

I believe that it is most important for the Japanese today to live as they want to. In other words, if a person wants to study he should study, if he is artistically gifted he should take to the arts, and if he desires to enter the fields of industry and business he should become an industrialist or businessman.

We are now facing a grave crisis—we must build up a new culture following the devastation of total war. But we are not daunted. We are resolved to put every ounce of our energy and ingenuity into this task. We will live in the future by making the best of our individual lives.

If we could construct a new culture which permits us to live as we desire, it would be a great thing. Under such conditions we could make the most of our gifts and ability in the pursuit of vocations for which we are cut out, such as agriculture, medicine, science and other scholastic learnings, industry, art and literature. If we succeed in the attainment of all the essent[ial] peaceful pursuits the nations and peoples of the world would come to understand us better.

If we succeed in building up beautiful cities and towns, or create advanced social conditions here, or originate advanced learning and art, the people of the world will naturally come to Japan.

We must strive to encourage talent here. This can be done by propagating an education which will bear good and wholesome fruit, and by creating a system in which individuals can profitably pursue a vocation or learning of his or her own liking.

I believe we Japanese are not fools; on the contrary, we will try our hardest to bring forth a blessing out of our defeat—we will put our shoulders to the wheel of resurgence and reconstruction!

The White House executive staff payroll under President Roosevelt entails a monthly outlay of $2,999,460 for employment of 726 persons in the District of Columbia and 180 persons outside. This does not include any of the emergency agencies set up under Executive authority, such as the Office for Emergency Management. By contrast, the White House payroll under President Woodrow Wilson in July 1917, during the last year of the war, contained the names of 48 persons and involved a monthly outlay of $164,900.

EVANGELICAL BUDDHISM

Emphasis Laid on Doctrine of Universal Brotherhood

By RYOSHU MICHIBATA

Strange as it may sound, the term "evangelical Buddhism" can very well be applied to a Buddhist doctrine preached by a Chinese priest some 1,400 years ago, if the term "evangelical" is taken as signifying "salvation by faith." The exponent of that doctrine was Saint Tan-luan who lived in a town called Yenmen, Shansi Province, during the Wei period, which preceded the Sui-Tang period, the golden age of ancient Chinese culture. In fact, the high development in culture reached in the latter period owed vitally to the ground work laid in the former period. In that important age in the cultural history of China, this Buddhist leader began to preach the doctrine of salvation by faith.

In his "Exposition of Treatise on Salvation," Saint Tan-luan teaches: "All men on earth are brothers and relations. The way to salvation for all, therefore, is invariably to believe in and confess Buddha." From the Buddhist point of view, this trust in the Blessed one is the alpha and omega of the whole humanity.

Saint Shin-luan of Japan, regarding those who make this confession of faith as brothers and fellow believers, respected them all alike, whether they are wise or ignorant, rich or poor, old or young, men or women. And on that basis he founded a popular sect of Buddhism in accordance with the teaching of Tan-luan. His priestly name Shin-luan is taken from Tan-luan, revealing the extent of his devotion to the teaching of the Chinese saint.

This idea of brotherhood of all men, particularly of those who confess their faith in Buddha, as we have seen, was derived from Tan-luan's doctrine of "salvation by faith." Absolute reliance on the infinite power, boundless mercy and total self-abnegation of Buddha is the condition whereon salvation by faith is effected. And this supreme act of faith, in turn, presupposes the realization of human limitations, confession of sins and quest for the true way of salvation. It, therefore, calls for the highest type of moral and religious efforts on the part of the believers: it is far from doing nothing on their part and idly relying on the mercy of the Blessed One. The question is in what mental attitude the believers make such efforts.

Many Buddhist saints in China have preached various types of "salvation by faith," but the doctrine of Tan-luan occupies a unique position among them. Other teachers of evangelical Buddhism have not wholly abandoned the merits of the believers in their endeavors to find salvation by faith; whereas Tan-luan teaches that even those moral and religious efforts are the gift of Buddha. Thus saved entirely by the mercy of the Blessed One, the saved will be filled with the deepest, unbounded gratitude that surpasses all utilitarian considerations in their best sense—an attitude of absolute devotion and genuine gratitude. The religion of Shin-luan is the inheritance and development of that teaching of Tan-luan.

This unique type of evangelical Buddhism in China flourished only in the Wei period wherein the founder lived, and lingered on in the days of Saint Tao-chao in the Tang period, practically leaving no vestige of it therefore. On the other hand, however, it was revived in an developed form in the strange land of Japan during the Kamakura period when Buddhism was at its zenith of prosperity. Was it merely a coincidence of a work of providence? It may have been a manifestation of a cultural and spiritual tie which had long existed between the two peoples.

As the doctrine of Shin-luan is fully established as an essential factor in the spritual life of the Japanese people, the teaching of Tan-luan is brought to the fore in Japan as its doctrinal source. Accordingly, Buddhist scholars in this country had expended painstaking but fruitless efforts to discover the remains of Tan-luan. In 1938, however, the remains of this great leader of evangelical Buddhism, the Hsuan-chuang Temple, has been discovered by the late Dr. Daijo Tokiwa, an outstanding authority on Chinese Buddhism, adding a notable page to the history of world Buddhism.

This temple is built on Mount Shekpik in K'aocheng-hsien, Shansi. The present writer visited the historic site in October, 1942, for the purpose of making preparations for the Buddhist mass held in observance of the 1,400th anniversary of the death of Saint Tan-luan. The only tangible tie which remained between Japanese evangelical Buddhism and its forerunner in China, therefore would be the Jujube Temple, a memorial institution, elected by Rev. Ekei Sugawara, a devoted adherent of Saint Shin-luan.

A beautiful story is told in this connection. Rev. Sugawara, who attended the afore-mentioned commemoration services on Mt. Shekpik, brought back the seeds of a jujube tree grown on the site of Tan-luan's temple and planted them in the compound of the temple he was building in Tokyo, which was to bear the name of the tree in memory of his participation in the commemoration services. From them a young jujube plant was grown as if to bless Rev. Sugawara's endeavor to promote better understanding between Buddhists of the two countries. I do not know what has become of the tree or of a picture of the tree painted by Taikan Yokoyama, a famous Japanese artist—a masterpiece inspired by the beautiful story of the temple and the tree, or about the manuscript of the history of the jujube tree written by Dr. Tokiwa and rubbings produced from the remains of the Hsuan-chang Temple which the present writer donated to the Jujube Temple. Maybe all these valuable articles have been reduced to ashes together with the temple itself or may have been transferred to some other places for safe keeping.

Whatever may have been the case, what is earnestly hoped for is an early reconstruction of the Jujube Temple, which is not only a visible tie between the founders of evangelical Buddhism in the two countries, but also a symbol of the interflow of the two cultures. In view of the nature of evangelical Buddhism which is characterized, as has been explained, by the emphasis on brotherhood of all men, its place in the future of Sino-Japanese as well as other international relations certainly will be worth re-studying.

POSTWAR INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Way to Overcome Economic Crisis Not So Hard as Believed

By DR. KATSUSHI UCHIDA
Professor of Meiji University

The way Japan must follow to overcome the economic crisis is not so hard as is generally believed, inasmuch as the Allies will likely permit Japan to conduct various industrial activities for the maintenance of her economy.

What is necessary now is a concrete economic policy, particularly, an industrial plan for the maintenance of the people's livelihood, payment of reparations and development of economy.

The economy of this country is expected to be fraught with complicated problems due to the demobilization of the men of the fighting forces, repatriation of Japanese oversea residents and demobilization of commandeered laborers totaling some 20,000,000, the relief of some 10,000,000 war victims, and settlement of the Government's obligations to the munitions and other industries amounting to several hundred billion yen. Hence, there is a dangerous possibility that if a misstep should be taken in dealing with these issues it would throw into utter confusion the economy of this country.

But with the assurance regarding the maintenance of our economy, Japan's participation in world trade to secure industrial materials for maintaining industries to the extent necessary for the disposal of the foregoing difficult issues is necessary for solving the problem of the maintenance of the people's livelihood. As the Potsdam Declaration says that the Japanese people will not be put into the state of slavery or ruin, the selection of such industries as will attain the maintenance of the people's livelihood and payment of reparations will likely be permitted.

People in official and civilian circles are devoting themselves to discussions on the food problem, and already, the cry, "back to the farms," has been raised. The Prime Minister, himself, has urged the people to follow such a course.

It is clear, as has been stated above, that imports of raw materials necessary for maintaining the industries that are vital for the people's livelihood and payment of war reparations, will likely be permitted. Why, then, in the face of such a fact must the entire people be driven to farming to undergo hardships?

The main industries in this country at the time of the Meiji era consisted of three categories, namely, cotton spinning, silk reeling and paper manufacturing, as well as various miscellaneous industries. These industries promoted the rise of general industries and the development of the economy of this country. This fact provides the reason why the foregoing industries should be fostered now at this critical time.

Then, next comes the necessity of rehabilitating the fishing industry. Japan is rich in marine products. It is, therefore, natural to expect the development of this industry to pave the way for increased production of foodstuffs.

Viewing the situation in this manner, the following policies must be taken up: Firstly, the actual situation of our economy must be explained to the Allies, namely, the necessity of promoting the agricultural, industrial and fishing industries with a view to obtaining necessary foodstuffs, raw materials, machines and implements, and secondly, the principle of general control exercised during the war should be abolished.

Conscience: Something that feels terrible when everything else feels swell.